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La Géographie de Terre-Neuve. Par Robert Perret. Préface de Marcel Dubois. vi and 372 pp. Map, ills. E. Guilmoto, Paris, 1913. Fr. 10. 9 x 6.

A carefully prepared and authoritative volume devoted to the various phases of the physical and economic conditions of Newfoundland. The excellent inclusive bibliography, the constant reference to literature, obvious and obscure, and the personal knowledge of first-hand facts all show scholarly preparation and deep knowledge on the part of the author. The illustrations are well chosen and reproduced in attractive form. The geological map is clear and helpful.

An interested reader will find in this volume all he needs to know about the facts of Newfoundland, presented in lucid form; and yet the volume is a bit disappointing, for consequential and minor parts are presented with little perspective. The volume may be said to be descriptive rather than explanatory in character. Modern geography calls for an interpretation and not for a compend of information. The author has seen clearly and fully and has recorded his observations and other knowledge carefully, and yet he has not brought out the real vital geography of Newfoundland.

As a source book on a little known and very appealing small country the volume is more than satisfactory; it is a necessary handbook.

RICHARD ELWOOD DODGE.

AFRICA

Histoire Ancienne de l'Afrique du Nord. Par Stéphane Gsell. Vol. 1: Les conditions du développement historique. Les temps primitifs. La colonisation phénicienne et l'Empire de Carthage. 544 pp. Index. Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1913. Fr. 10. 10 x 6½.

This volume is initial to a most ambitious project of writing the history of North Africa through the epoch of the Vandals and the Byzantines, a project for which Professor Gsell is particularly fit. The first volume carries the record from the most primitive times down to the colonization period of Phœnician culture out of which arose the empire of Carthage, which is to form the theme of the second volume. We make but passing note of his skill in the interpretation of the Stone Age relics and the examination of the several theories offered in explanation of the many problems of Punic expansion in the Mediterranean, for these themes are more especially to be considered by the anthropologist and the historiographer. The first book concerns itself exhaustively with the problems of the geography of the Barbary States, the plant and animal life. Upon this theme considerable research is now current and we may expect a mass of new data. Professor Gsell's summation of all that is known, together with his skillful interpretation of data of various sources and character, will serve as a very satisfactory standard wherewith to correlate the newer studies of desert and oasis now in progress. He draws the conclusion that the climate of the past can have varied but slightly from that which rules at the present, that the evidence of greater humidity at any period of human occupancy is of no more than mediocre value, and that the change in fauna and flora needs no such explanation.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Intervention and Colonization in Africa. By Norman Dwight Harris. (Series: World Diplomacy, Vol. 1.) With an introduction by James T. Shotwell. xviii and 384 pp. Maps, index. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York, 1914. \$2. 8 x 5½.

A systematic, readable and informing work, the most scholarly and best compendium we have seen of European expansion in Africa, the efforts of the Powers to turn their colonies to good account, the nature of the administrations under which the colonies have been placed, the various factors which have helped or retarded the work of progress, trade conditions and development and effects upon the natives of the European occupation; with footnotes giving official and other first sources of information, a bibliography of secondary sources, statistical tables, sixteen good maps, colored, or black and white, and an index.